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REVIEW

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BRITISH NATION.

Saturday, May 7. 1709.

Gave you in my last, a Few of the Multitude of haughty Inscriptions, Motto's, and Medals of the French King's, which have appear'd in the World, by Way of Addition to his promis'd Glory; I cannot quit it, without putting you in Mind of one or two more, and then I shall touch the Reverse.

At the Time of his Eruption into Holland, when, without any Provocation by the Dutch, any Satisfaction demanded, or any War declar'd, he fell into that Country like a Flood, you have his Actions compar'd to the Ways of God—In a Medal struck in the Year 1672, the King is represented in the Chariot of the Sun, running his Race round the World, and with the same Velocity of Motion, slying from one Conquest to another, having 12 Cities of Holland, which surrender'd to him in 12 Days, painted in the Circle he rides in, with this Inscription,

SOLISQUE LABORES.

On

On the general View of his Conquests, another Medal was form'd in the Year 1679, representing a Crown of Turrets, on a Trophy of Cannon—And expressing two hundred Cities conquer'd by the Arms of Louis Le Grand, with this Inscription,

AU VAINQUER ETERNEL, To the Eternal Conqueror.

Another Inscription you have at the Building the Louvre, and written on the Frise of the Building,

Majestati ac Æternitati Gallici Imperii, To the Majesty and Eternity of the French Empire.

But above all, a Medal struck upon the Extirpation of the Protestant Religion in France, in Honour of the Service done the Church——— On the one Side is the Figure of the King on Horse-back with his Troops, ravaging the Protestant Countries; on the Reverse, the King trampling a Monster under his Feet, representing Heresie, with this Inscription,

QUIS CONTRA NOS, LUDOVICUS NOBISCUM?

Another, to testifie the Glory of his persecuting his Protestant Subjects——Has this Representation; Religion crowning the King with a Wreath of Glory—With this Motto,

Ob vicies Centena Milia Calviniana Ecclesia revocata, 1685, For having restor'd to the Church two Millions of Calvinists, 1685.

These are a very Few of the publick Inscriptions, Motto's, Medals, and Trophies erected by Way of Triumph to this mighty Monarch, when in his prosperous Circumstances— We shall by this see, FROM WHAT he is fallen—Let me a little examine some of the Medals made in other Countries since his declining Fortunes, and by that show you, TO WHAT he is fallen; and I shall close it with a Scheme of his present Circumstances, and the Jacobites shall judge for themselves, if this abdicated Glory of France can be ever likely to support their Cause or not, which is the End of this whole Enquiry; and if they acknowledge it is not, I hope, they will be so wise to themselves, as to throw up this lost Game, and not play away their Fortunes with their Cause.

I do not say, that I approve of this Method of Satyrizing the K. of France, a la Medaille, any more than I do of his Flatterers dedicating Medals to his Glory; but this may be said for it, that the French led the Way, and taught the World to mock them by their own Method—And Father Menestrier has been their

Instructer.

The first I meet with was, when the King of France, sinding the Emperor growing strong by his Conquests over the Turks, made (as we said) a private League with Soliman the Emperor of the Turks, and at the same time clap'd up a Truce with Mezomorto the Dey of Algier, in order to embarrass Europe, and check the Imperial Conquests— Upon which he fell into Germany, tho' the Truce of 20 Years was not expired—And thereby obliged the Emperor to divide his Forces, and at last to make the Peace of Carlowitz with the Turks: The French on one hand ravaged the Palatinate, took Phillipsburgh, burnt the Castle of Hidleburgh, and laid waste all the Country; and on the other hand, the Algerine Pirates came into the Channel, took Prizes even in the Mouth of the Thames, and were admitted to carry them into the Ports of France, as they did three Ships bound from London to Amsterdam at one time— Upon this Proceeding, the following Medal was made at Brussels, King James then reigning in England.

Four Princes were placed at a Council-Table, consulting together for their united Interests, Soliman III. the Turkish Sultan. Mezomorto Dey of Algier. Louis XIV. King of France. And James II King of England. And on the

Reverse, the Deutl, with this Motto,

IN FOEDERE QUINTUS, The Fifth in the Confederacy.

In another upon the same Occasion, the King of France is represented buy-

ing his League with the Turks, and foliciting the Algerines.

There is the Grand Seignior and the Dey of Algier on one Hand, and the King of France with his Bags of Money at their Feet, bowing to them to make a League with him, with this Motto above,

GALLIA SUPPLEX,

France Suppliant.

And under the King of France is written, VIRO IMMORTALI, To the Immortal Man.

And on the Ring of the Medal, these Words,

Amicus Turcis,

Amicus Algerinis,

Amicus Barbaris,

Christianorum Ofor & Hostis;

A Friend to the Turks, Algerines, and Barbarians,

But an implacable Enemy of the Christians.